Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wice and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequ ded with little Dr. Channing. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

BY BURTON CRAIGE.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. .. MONDAY MARCH 4. 18:3

TERMS WESTERN CAROLINIAN is

annum, if paid within three months; on two collars and fifty cents, if paid at any other time within the year. No Paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are aid, unless at the Editor's discretion.— No subscription will be received for a less ne than one year.

A failure to notify the Editor of a wish continue, one month before the expiran of a year, will be considered as a

Any person procuring six solvent sub eribers to the Carolinian, shall have a eventh paper gratis.

Advertising at the usual rates. All letters addressed to the Editor mus De post paid or they will not be attended

These terms will be strictly adher

Bolitical.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

OMMISSIONER TO S. CAROLINA be Spraker laid before the House the

EXECUTIVE DAPARTMENT, ? February 12th, 1833.

The Senate and House of Delegates . I have received from the Hon. B. W. corre spondence which has been conducted twe to him and the constituted authori that Commonwealth.

talso have herewith enclosed, exfrom the Commissioner's communi to me, from which it will be perfurther instructions on the subject mission may not be unnecessary. amot fail to be gratifying to every f liberty and peace, to perceive that authorities, of that State, guided by an ed patriotism, seek only to proes from aggression, in case and naval power now concen-

oc, that the Federal Contriment, whom unise addressed, will not sistegard your endly suggestions, and will cease to reaten that government with military which can only terminate in disour country. It would seem man t, that's repeal of the oppressive Tariff Congress, or its raduction to the reven-standard, fully suited to the wants of ent, is all that is necessary to country, and take from the authorities of the Federal Government all pretext for

bilitary force. It is probable the Convention of the People of South Carolina will assemble at convenient period, which will indicate propriety of instructing our Commissioner to remain near that Government, a as it may be deemed necessary to ef to the object of his mission.

JOHN FLOYD.

[Mr. Leigh to Gov. Floyd, published

No. 1. CHARLESTON, PER. 5, 1933.

Siz — When I had the booor yesterday, of laying before your Excellency the Resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia of the 26th January last, and called attention particularly to the Reso ame and on-hohalf of the people of Vir-inia, that the competent authorities of both Carolina be, and are hereby, earnpoint Carolina be, and are neroby, earnity and respectfully requested and entered, to reside the Ordinance of the ats Convention of that State, entitled a Ordinance to nullify cortain activity to the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws laying duties and importance on the importance of foreign commodities," or at least to suspend its tion qutil the close of the first session the next Congress, you informed me that the only authority competent to comply with that request, or even to consider it, is

I have the honor to be, dec. de

Charleston, Feb. 6, 1833.

Srr-I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 5th instant, and in com pliance with the request therein contained immunicated its contents, together with the Resolutions of the Legislature of Vir. ginia, of which you are the bearer, to Gen. James Hamilton, Jr., the President of the Convention: I have now the plea sure of enclosing you his answer, by which you will perceive, that in compliance with the request conveyed through you, he will promptly re assemble the Convention, to whom the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Virginia will be submitted nd by whom they will doubtless receive the most friendly and respectful conside ation. In giving you this information, it is due to the interest manifested by Virinia, in the existing controversy between South Carolina and the Federal Government, to state, that as soon as it came to terstood that the Legislature of Vir ginia had taken up the subject in a spirit f triendly interposition, and that a bill for ne modification of the Tariff was actually before Congress, it was determined, by the

nance and their the Appendix of a present Congress. The properly of a still further suspension, can of course only be determined by the Convention itself.— With regard to the solicitude expressed by the Legislature of Virginia, that there e. Th, our Commissioner near the gov. should be "no appeal to force" on "the rument of South Carolina, copies of a part of either the General Government or should be "no appeal to force" on "the the Government of South Carolina in the controversy now unhappily existing be-tween the n," and that the "Gen. Government and the Government of South Caro ina, and all persons acting under the authority of either, should carefully abstain from any and all acts whatever, which may e calculated to disturb the tranquillity of he country, or endanger the existence of the Union;" it is proper that I should distinctly and emphatically state, that no design now exists, or ever has existed on the part of the G. vernment of South Carolina, or any portion of the people, to "appe to force," unless that measure should i ndered indispensable in repelling unlaw

> I beg leave to assure you, and through you the results of Virginia soil our other sister States, that no acts have been done, or are contemplated by South Carolina, her constituted authorities, or citizens, in reference to the present crisis, but such as are deemed measures of precaution. Her preparations are altogether defensive in are deemed meas their character, and notwithstanding the concentration of large naval and military forces in the harbour, and the adoption of other measures on the part of the Gen. Go vernment, which may be considered as of character threatening the peace and endangering the tranquillity and safety of the State, we shall continue the utmost possi-ble forbearance, acting strictly on the de fensive, firmly resolved to commit no act of violence, but prepared as far as our means may extend, to resist aggression. Nothing, you may be assured, would give me personally, and the people of South Carolina, more satisfaction than that the existing controversy should be happily adjusted, on just and liberal terms; and beg you to be assured, that nothing can be further from our desire, than to disturb the tranquillity of the country or endanger the existence of the Union.

Accept, Sir, for yourself, the assurance fully and truly,
(Signed.) ROBERT Y. HAYNE.
To the Hon. B. W. LEIGH.

No. III.

Beh. Hamilton to Gov. Hayne.

CHARLESTON, FEB. 6, 1933. SIR: 1 do myself the honor of ack eived from Benjamin Wat you have received from Benjamin Wat kins Leigh, Esq., Commissioner from the State of Virginia, covering certain resolutions passed by the Legislature of that State, which that gentleman has been deputed to convey to the Executive of the State.

In reply to the reference which you have

made to me, as President of the Convention of the People of South Carolina, con sequent on the application on the part of that gentleman for the meeting of that body, I beg leave to communicate to him, through your Excellency, that, apprecia ing very highly the kind disposition, and patriotic solicitude, which have induce the highly respectable Commonwealth which he represents, to interpose her friendly and mediatorial offices in the un happy controversy subsisting between the Federal Government and the State of South earwigs of Van Buren-wretched minions Carolina, I should do great injustice to of his ambitious expectations—who had

and with a due regard to those circu ces which best promise a full considera lien, and final decision on the proposition of which he is the bearer.

I have the honor to remain. With distinguished consideration & esteen

Your Excellency's obedient servi JAMES HAMILTON, Ja President of the Convention of the Pepple

of South Carolina. His Excellency ROBT. Y. HATKE.

After the Message and document ha en read, Mr. Brodnax rose, and after making a few pertinent remarks, offered ing verbally amended on motion of Mr.

Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Eq., commissioner recently appointed by the Legislature of Virginia, to bear to the etent authorities of South Carolina, certain resolutions of the former-and to fulfil certain other duties indicated therein, having through the Governor of the Com nonwealth, communicated to the General Assembly, the gratifying intelligence, the the Convention which lately assembled in the State of S. Carolina, at an early day, to consider of the fraternal mmon consent of our fellow citizens, that and mediatorial propositions with which he is charged—and having requested to be ration and desire of this General Assembly. that he should remain in the character of

> with that body—Be it therefore Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia, That Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Esq., Commissioner on behalf of this State, be, and he is hereby instructed to remain South Carolina until the Convention of the people of that State shall re-assemble —and that he continue there during its ssion, or such portion thereof, or for such time thereafter, as he may deem most extient to promote those great and desira

lina, until the Convention shall again as-

semble, with a view to personal conference

Resolved, That the Governor of this mucdiately to Benjamin W. Leigh, Esq., Commissioner from this State to South carolina, a copy of the foregoing preamb

CLAY & HIS PLAN TO COM PROMISE THE TARIFF.

To deteat Mr. Clay's project, there will be a junction of the following interests The high Tariff Party. They have already spoken through their organ, Mr. Niles. They oppose it as surrendering the protective Principle, as yielding too much. 2. The true blue Jacksonians. who are also Van Burenites. They os-tensibly oppose it, as not yielding enough; hey, patriotic men, want all, and at once; and consequently "unauthoritative void hey desire the system to be torn up, root and of no force,"—and it belongs to the they desire the system to be torn up, root pretend! These persons, who assume all at once this lofty ground, are the same who have been temporising until Mr. Clay has become the advocate of a revenue Ta in openly or secretly, the Proclamation; they are the same who are driving things to extremity, and desire to march an ar my against South Carolina, for resisting this very tariff, which they say, is uncounted the stitutional, oppressive and rulnous! Until for, as calculated to inflame the public pretended great solicitude for a compro Calhoun and the South Carolina Delegation, whose sincerity cannot be questioned was but one party in this country, capable of the same degree of hollow hearted base less and frontless duplicity.

from every quarter ; all who desire the coun interval—when permanent relief will follow at the end of that time—when that period is necessary to save the Tariff States war with the genius of our institutions a from heavy loss—when the adoption of well as rep the plan will at once, disperse all the of the age. clouds of southern discontent? Can the the hardingod openly to oppose himself to this glorious consummation? No—but there are those opposed to it for all that earwigs of Van B Carolina, I should do great injustice to those dispositions on her part, and I am quite sure, to the feelings of the people of South Carolina, if I did not promptly comply with his wishes in reference to the proposed call.

You are therefore authorized to say to Mr. Leigh, that the Convention will but assembled with as much despatch as may be compatible with the public convenience, the first surface of day.

Avenue was imposed to the Second Chamber; before 10 o'clock to the Second Ch

TE RIGHTS MEETING. dia Pompi

Personn to notice, about two hundred to on of Halifax, on Tuesday, the 19th nstant. The meeting was organized by spointing Willis Alston, President, Isham Matthews, Vice President, and Thomas P. Matthews and Charles Shield, Secretaries Maj. C. Gee introduced the following

reamble and Resolutions: Whereas doctrines are now being dis eminated throughout the country, the more dangerous as they bear the impress of authority which tend to alter entirely he character of the government, from glorious confederacy of sovereign and independent States, to a consolidated despo ism of unlimited powers; it is not only the right, but it becomes the duty of every good crizen to add his voice to the general expression of public sentiment, and t use every effort to preserve pure and un those valued institutions be queathed o us by our fathers ;-

1. Respect, That next to liberty itself we venerge the Union, and we pledge our elves eve to cherish and detend it, when ever it shall futtil the great objects to which it was intended, viz: the security

liber, and the pursuit of happiness"—but e shall be ready to abandon it, when shall become an instrument of op on, or whenever it shall be perve

improper uses and unholy our pose nited States is a compact between eign and independent political com-ties; "that to this compact each acceded as a State, and is an integral pary, its co-States forming as to itself, the other party" that the General Government is the creature of this compact and the ight of the States, that its powers are deined and limited by the express terms the Constitution, and all powers not "ex pressly delegated are reserved to the States

respectively or to the people. commonwealth be instructed to forward >3. Resolved, That whenever the Ger eral Government shall assume a power ever delegated, or shall grossly abi obvious meaning and intent of the Consti-tution "each State, as in all other case of compact among parties having no co measure of redre

4. Resolved, That the Tariff laws equal oppressive and unjust, and so far they are intended to protect domestic nufactures, are gross violations of the stitution, and as such ought not to be omitted to

5. Resolved, That any State believing em to be unconstitutional, has a right to sist them, as being assumptions of powon the part of the General Governmen people of the State or a majority of them etermine upon the mode

6. Resolved, That each State having entered voluntarily into the Union, has th undoubted right to secode peaceably and resume the reins of Government, wheney er it shall become necessary for the har piness of her citizens. 7. Resolved, That we condemn the ap

pearance of the late Proclamation of th Mr. Clay's project was presented, they mind; and add to the excitement already existing in South Carolina,-but we conmise; they were ostensibly supporting demn still more the principles of that ex-Verplanck's bill, not so good as Mr. Clays; taordinary document, as being subversive but they cannot support his, although Mr. of the rights and liberties of the people and destructive to the Sovereighty of the States, that surest wall of our defence are willing to support it! There never against the encroachments of federal power.

8. Resolved. That we solemnly protes ess and frontless duplicity.

Nevertheless, we devoutly trust that this now before the United States Senate as project will rally around it the moderate confering upon the President unconstitu-men of all parties: the sincere patriots tional and despotic powers—no less than the power to use the army, navy, and miltry to be once more settled in tranquillity itary of the country, against the people of all who to this great end; are willing to a Sovereign State whenever he in his wishate something in their demands. The bill may be defective in details, but who 9. Resolved, That we deprecate the recan reasonably be dissatisfied with its sort to force on the part of the General principles ? Who is unwilling to bear Government against South Carolina or any with the Tariffior 9 years, when its pres-sure will be constantly diminishing in the stitution in Convention as being totally at war with the genius of our institutions as well as repugnant to the enlightened spirit

man be found in Virginia,, who will have conduct of our Senators in Congress the hardingod openly to oppose himself to Messrs. Brown and Mangum for the very independent and fearless manuer in which

against the usurpations of power.

The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and

THOMAS P. MATTHEWS,

PRINTER TO THE HOUSE OF REP. RESENTATIVES.

It will be seen that we have paid the enalty for an honest maintenar principles. The shock does not come on us unawares. To say that we do not feel, and sensibly feel, this reverse of fortune, will say that having chosen the alternative which led to it—we are not subdued by it. It brings with it this consolation : It is an other test of the sincerity of our attachment to those principles which this press has labored, feebly we adm't, but ever zealously and fearlessly, to maintain. It gives us renewed claims upon the confidence of our fellow-citizens; and may we not say upon their gratitude? for, in the times of subserviency, is not be entitled to the gratitude of a free people, who main tains the freedom of the press, in an inde pendent support of truth and liberty? We could have retained the Executive patronage; we could have also retained the pat-

have made our election, and we will not re-pine, for this would be to despair of the

We are not without hope. So long as e were in the receipt of the patronage of Congress, we were too proud to appeal to the public to support this press; but to withhold that appear som would be to beray the great interest which it is our duty We have held our press as a trustee for the public. Were we to permit its failure, without due notice to those inerested in its continuance, we should fail of our duty to them, as well as to ourselves,

One of the most paraful considerations onnected with the loss of the public prin ing, is the necessity of disbanding that lit-le community which have become identiountry, honest industry will co

country, honest industry will command a competency, and that must be their consolation, as it is ours.

One other consideration weighs upon us. It is, that in consequence of the personation of those in power, who, not content with withdrawing all the patronage with in their control, have heated up our plessifiers, and forced many of them. in their control, have hanted up our subscribers, and forced many of them add, that in consequence of this persecu-tion, this paper has been, for the last two years, printed at a loss of several thousand dollars per annum; and we are bound to the people will take it under their patron

that no one will believe that this fact is announced, now, for the purpose of enlist ing public sympathy. It is a truth which our relation to the public makes it our imered power; we have not bent before ongress; we would not purchase their Congress; we would not purchase their patronage by subserviency; we should not be suspected of saying, what we now say, for effect. We ask no man's pity; so long as we have health, we can earn an honest subsistence; but if, after having stated the subscription to the paper does not defray the expense of its publication, the people do not interest themselves to extend its circulation, and thus contribute the property of the contribution of the subscription to the paper does not defray the expense of its publication, the people do not interest themselves to extend its circulation, and thus contribute the property of the contribute the property o neans for its continuance, none can cen- will sure us for relinquishing it.

We ask again, will the people permit the Telegraph to be discontinued? We do not believe that they will—for, surrounded as we are by the corruptions of the daymortified as we admit ourselves to be by the reverses that have come upon us-we are cheered with the consciousness that they bring with them an assurance of the firmness of our principles, and of the up-rightness of our purposes, commanding for us the confidence of our countrymen. Assailed, descrited, and persecuted, as this press now is, by those to whose unmerited elevation it has so largely contributed, it has now no other hope but in the magnanimity, the generosity, and, may we not add, the interest and gratitude of the people?— Relying on their patronage, we ask all and each of our subscribers to constitute himselfas our agent—we ask each to bear the condition of this press in remembrance and, by extending its subscription, make it as independent in fact as it is in principle We promise, on our part, an unchated zea

CALHO N AND WEBSTER. A Letter from Washington. (FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.) Washington, 17th Feb. 1833.

" Dear Sir-Yesterday, was a day full of interest. Early in the morning, the

improved attention. Yesterday being Saturday, as attention. Webster was to speak, the Hickory Club, the kitchen as well as the parlor Cabinet, William B. Kendall and the Globe, notwithstanding his defeat of the previous day, standing his deteat of the officers came out with all the power of the officers. The conclusion of Mr. Websters speech. was followed by a show of approbation from the galleries,—Mr. Poindexter rose to move an adjournment—Mr. White, the notion, until the galleries were cleared ! Modern Jackson's clerks clapping Daniel Websters demonstration, that this government is a "Supreme Government," "a con solidated Government," that it is not, an never was intended to be a confederacy ! Such was his declarationfriend, as Preside t of the Senate, giving a stage effect to it by a stage effect to it by refusing to rec a motion to adjourn, until the gulle were cleared, " is something down

Mr. Webster is a great, a and a powerful speaker,—few have suc a command of tone, words, or expression and he several times attempted to look u

the loby aspiration hung upon the same of the second as could be be less than elegant. He elequent, in look, in manner and expression—but differing with him, on the pricing as I do I considered his statement. sion—but differing with him, on the priciples, as I do, I considered his argument a failure—no have I seen one, and I have heard many speak of it, who are not opinion, that in all, his speech of yester day, fell below his former effort. His speech on Foote's resolution was the har was that of yesterday the cleaning. vest, that of yesterday the gleanings both he labored in the ultra federal and the grain which he reaped is with cockle and cheat. Proud in the strength, in the triumph which his prisples had achieved, through the proclimation and the transfer of Jacksons popular tion and the transfer of Juckeons sopu-ty; he said that as he grow older in y-he grow younger in affection for this t-ernment! My own mind asked why? yesterday Mr. Webster was in despi-this government—by the webster with the government—by the webster with the con-traction of the webster was a second to the con-traction of the contract of the contract of the con-traction of the contract of the contract of the con-traction of the contract of the c invading foe had por resion of the soi Massachusetts herse, i. What has proced this change ? Why is it, that as a Webster grows older in years, he become rounger in his affections for this government? Is it not that be entertains or hope that it is to become such a government as he has always wished it to be. Is it to because he is in favor of a "consolidate purse and the sword of the nation—he cing in the hands of the President the enues, the Army and Navy, and the Mili-tia of the country !! Will the land of our

Of the power and eloc lucid and unanswerable argument of Mr. Calhoun, I will not now speak. Now who heard him, can doubt his patriotism, this speech was a lucid analysis of the prince. les of the Government, & clear & sive demonstration that ours is the best of governments, only because it is a co eracy. It was eminently calculated to trouse his sleeping countrymen, and particularly those of the South, from their me culpable lethargy—and will add a new imperishable wreath to perpetuate fame. Mr. Poindexter follows Mr. W ster tonorrow. Mr. Mangum and Ms. Grundy have yet to speak, and Mr. Cal-houn intends to reply to Mr. Webster.

A word about your young Senator. If there had been any doubt before, Mr. Web-ster yesterday explained his course. He adopted Mr. Rives' speech, with a slight-modification, and that be attributed to early education. Mr. Rives having thus been admitted as a disciple, is the link which is to bind Virginia to the car of ultra Peder alism. Mr. Senator Hill vesterday asserted that the election of Gales of Scaton as printers to the House had given so much offence to the Administration, that the Northern friends of the President had resolved to defeat an adjustment of the

U. S. Bank Stock .- The N. Y. Jours al of Commerce of Friday alternoon, says, "Seven hundred shares of U. S. Bank From the Lynchburg Virginian. MR. CLAY'S PROPOSITION.

sert, this morning, Mr. Cla

the Vist Counties whether for the assertion of the Devil, when he mind "Doth Joh of God for margin ?" Nr. Litchie, indeed the belongs to the fatter class says the "will not now scan the motives of Charles and the selection of the Charles of the selection of the control of the control of the selection of the sel Ir. Clay," in ofering his mediatorial pro itiog ... in other words, for doing the ve ch Mr. R. has been urging thing which are R. R. Bas deen straight mode for the last two years! Perhaps the "venerable Editor" will scan his on motives in throwing out this vile iou ado, he will discover that they were nearakin to those which prompted the inqui-of his Satanic majesty, above quoted. But, Mr. Clay's bill is not "exactly" as we venerable Editor would have it." In-seed? We think it would puzzle Mr. Clay and any thing which would exactly suit

at gentleman. If the act be right, why he would doubt the motive; and if motive were unquestionable, most cer-ly the act would be wrong ! "Nine nd a half years," says the Enquirer, " ap-; as if the gentleman were incapable oppreciating the statesman like views churged the adoption of a gradual de ies to the miniu he period is long" (says Mr. mgth of ha system of government." Had this system of government." Had this ime come from Gen. Jackson or Mr. Buren, however, it would have been eastly" the right thing in all its parts, its author would have been hailed by its hoar of extreme peril. Such politicans as Mr. Ritchie—who condern and pplaud measures, not an account of their atrustic excellencies or defects, but be sause they proceed from this or that man, and a free country. ion of every sist and par-

Mr. Clay, however, is not the man to be ral sneers or the open denunciations of is bitter and uncompromising fors—the the species of the open denunciations of the bitter and uncompromising fore—the pre-hostile because they have so deeply used him. He will, regardless of its cuts on his own personal prospects; do stuly. That duty points to the salvanor of the Union as its chief end and in the southern delegation.

The time allowed for the final reduction. The time allowed for the final reduction to the revenue Standard is more remote than we could desire a reduction of Martin to the title of a pure and disinterested Patriot—the highest eulogy which a statesman can ask. And he will be so regarded and cherished by posterity, however cotemporary prejudices and conflict. or cotemporary prejudices and conflict-interests may misinterpret his motives d misrepresent his actions.

From the Jeffersonian & Virginia Times, MR. CLAY'S PROPOSITION.

The reader will find in our columns an teresting dobate on Mr. Clay's project r a reduction of the Tariff, which, as a ter of great public interest, we insert ne exclusion of much other matter.

It is with much pleasure we hail this flort to tranquilise the country; and by stablishing the legislation of the Conress, on the basis of just and equitable rinciples, to give confidence in its future action. The details of the Bill, or rather of the proposition, are certainly defective. The raising of the duties on low priced reduction of only one tenth per centthe final adjustment of the revenue re all objectionable. The first incalled for, oppressive, and calculated embarrase the subject. The second is small—and the third too high. Still opprinciple of an uniform ad valorem du must be regarded as manifesting a dissiliou to abolish at once and forever, the d so much to engender strife between rent sections and interests.—It holds at a fair basis of compromise, and we sin grely hope that the details may be so ac ninodated, as to restore harmony to the ntry, and settle forever the heart burnhich have so long marred the poace

siety. sures which would inevitably lead to the establishment of a military despoappoint the machines of perand a none the yearnings of per-nal vengeance. It will utterly stiffe the set of the Bloody Bill. It will prevent to intrigues of Van Buren, and the thirsty atte of Jackson from triumphing over the borties of the commy. It will scatter the tements of that midwight Coalition be-ween Webster, Otis, Van Buren and Jack bit.

so lost to all that was due to his ry, to peace, to justice, and to liberty, may have acted in this matter acc to his judgment;—but his effort to p the introduction of the Bill—his to grant leave to bring it in, while it an free from the training

s time as this, willing to be time at this, willing to manard the and rors of a civil way, rather than take the cames of a peaceful adjustment of differences. It show the rotten condition of the times. It show the alarming fact, that the interests are more regarded in our legisla tion than the interests of the country pose that the people of this country are s degraded as to cut each other's throats fo his benefit? Does he desire first to drench the soil of South Carolina with blood, i bring ' his friends to control the Tariff He and they have reckoned with their hos We shall see.

From the Danville Reporter.

MR. CLAY'S BILL For the reduc of Duties .- Mr. Clay contrary to our exctation, has offered a project for harmo ing the country, and compromising the nces existing between the Tariff and

Anti Tariff parties.

He prefaced it by a speech of considera ble length, marked by his accustomed ele ence, and it is said, expressing the mos patriotic devotion to the country, and willingness to surrender the prin

Speculation as to his motives, are var ous. We shall be ready to judge them by his future conduct, and to do him justice As we have censured—denounced him without stint, for some of his former con duct-we will not be so uncharitable, as to judge rashly or harshly of his motives on this important occasion. If his course shall contribute to save our country from consolidation on one hand, and dis the other—he will assuredly merit, and as far as we are concerned, shall receive the grateful thanks of the people. We have always regarded him as a dangerous politi-cian, and should rejoice to see him prove

the Southern delegation.

The time allowed for the final reduction who wish to see the manufacturing interests prosteated by a sudden reduction to the revenue standard—that would be great and unnecessary sucrifice of Nationwealth.

MR. CLAY AND HIS TARIFF PRO POSITION.

in a few extracts to show ho favorably Mr. Clay's projet has been received by certain leading and independen

From the Journal of Commerce of Feb. 15 Mr. Clay's bill for a final adjustment of the tariff, has excited great interest in this city, and is received with universal satis faction. We have conversed with high tariff men, and free trade men, Jackso yet heard a dissenting voice. The pros so honorable to all, has created something same feeling among our citizen which a sailor experiences when he finds tar as

himself safe from an impending tempest.

While we give Mr. Verplanck great
credit for his efforts to put at rest the ex citing question of the tariff, with its contred, we are free to say that we yield the preference to the bill of Mr. Clay. Both ltimately come to the same result, viz. the graduation of the duties according to the revenue necessary to the support extends the time of reaching the ultimate level till 1842. Both grant substantially taken of this subject, in which its imbrance appears in a stronger light. It that they do not abandon the principle of the if it succeed, prevent the effusion of protection; but they do it in such a way a near blood. It will arrest that course as neither to compromise the dignity of the General Government, nor offend the pride of South Caroline. Moreover the bill of Mr. Clay proposes to do it so grad ually, that the manufacturers cannot com plain of being taken by surprise, or of no having opportunity to accommodate them-scives to the change. The New England men have generally said that the pres high duties were not a thing of their the intrigues of Van Buren, and the thirsty hate of Jackson from triumphing over the liberties of the college, I twill scatter the elements of that midwight Coalition between Webster, Otis, Van Buren and Jack to the crisis is an awful one. Freemen have risen on to users their rights against a corrupt and irresponsible government. The crisis is an awful one. Freemen have risen on to users their rights against a corrupt and irresponsible government. Each hour is hastening by with tidings of treath of the country of the ways tem gradually, an that none might suffer beyond what was absolutely necessary in bringing down the revenue to the wants of the Government. The bill of the wall it be believed that, at such a Mr. Clay is graduated on this inciply, and the peace and permanency of an agrees ample time to persons now are in graduated and the selves, meeling the selves, and gives ample time to persons now are in the wants of the country to the wants of the wants of the country to the wants of the wa

stelligently, wisely, and with as business

Some of the friends of high think that Mr. Clay has prop ded un-necessarily far in the way of co-promise. We do not think so; but on the ontrary that he has acted with great in thus volunteering to lead, who otherwise have been compelled it is undoubtedly the last mo wrong, the country as a who so to the existing high de sout such a company ch an attempt would be avai thout such a compromise, to a suggested of Mr. Clay, "if the state votem is preserved at the mext rill be by means not in human, in From the New York Courts To

THE TARFF—NULLIFICATION.—On reference to our Congressional proceedings, it will be perceived—and we now heartily congratulate our readers upon the event—that the vexed question of the tariff is about to begin over put of rest, and nullification by the same act, annihilated.—There us not, there cannot be a majority to the same act, annihilated.— There is not, there cannot be a patrioti man in the country, who will not had thi leasure, and promptly, joyfully, rende nto him who has achieved this most de sirable object, the full need of approba-tion which he so richly merits. And wh is he? Is he not the same individual who so ably and energetically sustained the war of 1912, and who was then and for many years afterwards, the favority of the democratic party?—Is he not the same listinguished statesman and consident re-publican, who, until 1824, we all elighted o honor?

It is true, that in 1923 he simple against the then clearly expressed wises of the party, but for that act he has uffered to full extent of his error, and we fur at east as we are concerne tain" whom he then haved the his support, we hold his free from a sure. But to the bittagest opponer Henry Clay, we put it, whether b honest, honorable, and patriotic couthis moment of danger to the country its institutions— whether his fran esteemed "American syste the altar of his country's happiness has not more than compensated for hi parent opposition to the republican p in 1824? We say, he has, and t should stand at this moment on the si if not on more elevated ground, than did in 1815.—There, at least, we now sider him, and knowing as we do, his and his devotion to the cause of the m who may with propriety ask of the people their future suffrages for the highest offic in their gift. We are not committed t any man, or any set of men whatever: motto is "principles, not men when the time arrives that we must select among the candidates for the next p dency, the name of Henry Clay will sent itself to us as tree from census nsequence of his past course, as are mes of Lewis Cass, Martin Van Bu John McLiean, or any of the other disti quished individuals who have been nad as the successors of Andrew Jackson. From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Feb. 15

Our columns are almost exclusively or cupied this morning with Mr. Clay's speed in the Sonate, and the interesting debat that ensued. We also insert the bill for modifying the tariff, submitted by that die tinguished statesman. It appears to us calculated to satisfy all parties, the mana-facturing as well as the Southern States, and, from the tenor of the preliminary de

and, from the tenor of the preminer verb bute, we incline to the opinion that with very trifling amendments it will become a law. Mr. Clay's speech is lucid, continu opposed to the bill, not because he thought it really objectionable, but because it was suggested by Mr. Clay. Mr. Webster's iff is to be reduced to a permanent revenue course appears to us extraordinary. "As course appears to us extraordinary. "As standard, the imposts paid in ready money far as I understand the bill," said he, and the whole credit system abolished, &co Government, but the former proposes to reach this point in 1836, while the latter makes the reduction more gradual, and

> within six or eight months changing materially the prospects of the tariff.

and for a President taken place within the time specified? And is it not believed that both Congress and the President are opposed to the existing tariff, and will the moment they are afforded the opportunity of working together, cut it down to as extent ruinous to the manufacturing States We trust Mr. Webster has not de to oppose Mr. Clay's bill, simply becan

We should be glad to have the opinion illy, as that none of some of our manufacturing frieudwith regard to this bill. The time for decing upon it is brief, and as they are better unified to judge of its operation than our porsons now set in the property of the most operation in this principle, a few words from some of the nost operation in the property of the most operation in the property of the operation than our haughty. He is some of the nost est language an

From the Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter. MR. CLAY'S BILL. Mr. CLAY has introduced a Bill for the

cation of the Tariff in the Senate His bill proposes a triffing immediate re duction and an ultimate abandonmen the whole Tariff policy and even of the principle of protection itself. Mr. Clay appears to be conscious that the whol tariff system is unfriendly to the Union and harmony of these States, and must know that the wisdom, justice and premisers of the American people will require an ut ter annihilation of that unholypolicy which and he unheld by the sword and the an only be upheld by the swe ed more sound case and sincere patriot-ism than his career during the last session. His till must be viewed as an offering upon the after of conciliation & peace, & should it have a tendency to calm the troubled waters of political strife, he will be entitled inks and gratitude of the nation We would certainly prefer a bill of a differ endescription. We would prefer an im-meliate reduction to a greater extent and afterwards a gradual one. Yet still we were pleased at the idea that Mr. Clay hould introduce a modification bill of any sort. The great for of the American system has consented to its eventual anni hilation and to an immediate reduction consented to its eventual anni of some protecting duties; the distinguish ed orator of the West has exerted his en rapturing eloquence for that purpose.—
This is certainly something gained for the South, and something we ard South, and something we ardently hope for the cause of free trade, constitutional lib erty and the UNION, for we conceive then be intimately blended with each other.

From the Fagetteville Observer.

THE TARIPP. - Mr. Clay has done him f immortal honor. He, the father of the American System, has come forward wit a bill so to modify the Tariff as to make I satisfactory to the South: a bill, "the general principles of which (Mr. Calborn declares) meet with his approbation:"—and therefore emphatically, A Bill to preserve the Usion! A bill that satisfies Mr. Cal houn, cannot fail to meet the appro of the South; and its introduction b by Mr. Clay will ensure for it the support of some of those who have usually acted with him in support of the protective system.-These parties united, render the passage of the bill, we think, certain Or, if time ing the brief period that remains of the present session, the fact of its introduction by Mr. Clay, together with the better feel-ing that exhibited itself so palpably in the wall induce South Carolina to suspend still further her Ordinance, till the next Session when a perfect assurance may be entertain ed, that a bill at least as tavorable to the outh as Mr. Clay's, will pass. It is with colings more joyful than we can express. nat we congratulate our readers on the happy prospect of having all animosities between North and South allayed; of our hole country being once more 'united' in may have regarded him who has op bave regarded thin who has open-pright prospect, let us accord to him nonor due for his truly patriotic pur He is no longer a candidate for The purity of his motives, there-

fore, cannot be suspected.

Mr. Clay delivered a long speech in explanation of the bill, and of his views in relation to the present posture of affairs, breathing the most patriotic spirit.

From the Petersburg Times.
MESSRS. CLAY AND WEBSTER. These distinguished Senators and pro-minent Politicians, the one of whom sup-ported the other for the Presidency, and generally concurred with him in the leading measures of the preceeding Administration; are now at variance, it seems, as to the proper mode of adjusting the Tariff Question. Both have submitted projets to the Senate—Mr. Clay on Tuesday and Mr. Webster on Wednesday last. That law. Mr. Clay a special is the more special form of the Senate—Mr. Clay on Tuesday and that opposed the bill in the Senate, were Mr. Webster on Wednesday last. That and dependants—and the same fatal confidence in Casar. He who will glance at mer was in his remarks altogether undig the Kentucky Senator proposes a gradual reduction of the Duties, to take effect at the works of Cicero, cannot fail to mark the graphic portraiture of our own times. "from the gentleman's statement of it, there are principles in it to which I do not at present see how I can ever concur." the Government as the bounds which the there are principles in it to which I do not at present see how I can ever concur."
He continued; "The honorable member from Kentucky says that the Tariff is in imminent danger; that if not destroyed this session, it cannot hope to survive the next. This may be so. But if it be so, it is because the American people will not sanction the Tariff; and if they will not why then, see it cannot be sitstained at all. lable member seems to tee. I know notating which has happened, within the last six or eight mouths, changing, materially, Mr. Webster's we rather consider as an offering of the Manufacturing interests, Mr. Webster must be ignorant indeed if he knows of nothing that has happened ther Congress will adopt the one or the other, or reject both, we cannot undertake to say : yet we must be permitted to rejoic Has not an election for a new Congress that the signs both at Washington an Charleston indicate a return to good feel

From the Alexandria Gasette. MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.

We had the gratification of listen Mr. Culhoun's speech of Friday. It was impossible to look unmoved upon the Orator. The deep tones of his voice—the energy of his action—the fire of his eye-the expression of its countenance, all how deep and the were his convictions.

His denuncia no f the bill were bold and unced it in the strong the strongest manner

massacre." While the "burning words | and breathing thoughts" were pouring from him, the restlessness of his person the chafed lion, surrounded by the hunters, exhibiting his power to the last. He spoke without turning to a note or a reference and with an uninterrupted animation, an lizzy to proceed.

We expect to see a report of the speech at an early day, and will lose no time in laying it before our readers.

From the Jestersonian & Virginia Times ANDREW JACKSON.

We are no flatterers of the little great and if we were, this is not a time to shat-er the powerful. It is a time to speak plainly to those who, forgetful of their station and character, are seeking to embroil the country in Civil War. There is no man so bold as to deny that Jackson desire to have the military and naval force put under his control. There are none so ig orant as not to know, that he wants suc power in order to imbrue his hands in the blood of his fellow-citizens—the free peo-ple of this free country. This is andispuable, and it is enough for us. We are not to be gulled by the cant about the necessity of executing the laws. Were the resistan ffered to their execution, the furceful act of a lawless mob, there would be some co our for the course of conduct he proposes to pursue. But the fact is far otherwise as we all know. The opposition is the sol-emn act of a severeign People, not by force of arms, but thro' the ordinary means civil process. To meet this opposition he has concentrated an armed force in the harbour of Charleston, and at other points, and ow calls for the dictatorial power of recting at his own pleasure the military and aval force of the whole Union. Clothe this matter as you may, it amounts at last to a request to be made DIC CATOR. No man in Rome ever asked for, or received more power—nor is it possible to confer

Men are the same in all ages; and the suses which have led to the downfall of Empires, have been, at bottom, invariably nd universally the same. A decay in the oublic spirit-a fatal letnargy on the part of the People—and an overweening confi-dence in the virtue and patriotism of some popular Chief or Leader, have ever been

he precursors of revolution and ruin. No man ever seriously planned the des ruction of his country before he was cloth d with power-and no man, when clothe with it, ever stopped within its rightful lim its. Casar thought not of the purple when he went into Gaul.—Cromwell had no idea of the Protectorate until victory gave him the power to do mischief. (He even de-fended Charles at first against the Parlia ment)—nor did Bonaparte look to the con-sulship, much less to the crown, until his triumphs forced him to be a traitor. There nething in the sense of power. which will not permit it to "rust unused"-and all history proves that its employment is There is scarcely a conceivable case

wherein a man clothed with extraordinary powers, is not compelled to play the Ty-And we would stake our on this issue, that if Congress give to Jackson the powers proposed in the Blood dy Bill, that he will, whether he now in tends it or not, overthrow the liberties of his country in twelve months. He can-not help it if he would. Moral causes are stronger than cabal—and those which he must and will act, will make him Despot in spite of himself.

There is a fearful similarity in the pro minent facts and circumstances of the preent times, and those which preceded downfall of the Roman Republic. The same personal feuris—the same man-wor ship—the same lethargy of the public mind the same party asperities—the same de cay in the public morals—the same office sketched 2,000 years ago. His letter to Atticus, giving him an account of the po-litical visit of Cæsar, and the character of his myrmidons, almost names the hungry parasites which wait uponthe smil and judge for himself, for we have not time

to copy or translate.

But if the country must have a Cæsar, we trust it will not lack a Brutus. One of whom the future Historian may say, as did Cicero.—" Omnis voluntas M. Bruti, P. C., omnis cogitatio, tota mens, auctoritatem senatus, libertatem Populi Romani. intueter: hec habit propositie,-hec tueri vult, tentaverit, quid patientia perficere pos sit. Nihil cura perficeret, vi contra vim

There are two men now in this country who eminently attract the public atten-tion. The one is ANDREW JACKSON the other, JOHN C. CALHOUN. The one is clothed with power-the other s but as a private man .- The one is imerious in temper, and implacable as death his hatreds-the other is mild, bland 'Tis not necessary to say and benignant. that the former is straining every nerve to destroy the latter. All that undying trate nursed by a sleepless spirit, can dictate, is called in to minister to his vengeance.

There were in Rome, before its tall, altwo men who filled a like place in the public estimation. They were Dollabella and Trebonius. The Roman Orator and Patriot thus describes them. "Viterius (Trebonius) consilium, ingenium, human itatem, innocentium, magnitudinem animi, in patria liberanda, quis ignorat? Alteri, (Dollabella) a puero pro deliciis crudelitas fuit: deinde ea libidinum turpitudo, ut in noc semper lætaius, quod ea faceret, quæ sibi obiici ne ab iuim co qui tem possent ve recundo." Doliabella hated and per cuted to "enforce rebbery by Trebonius with the spirit of a fiend—uou are traitoris!

solum in vivo, sed etiam in mortuo-as th historian says. He lacerated his dead he dy-atque vexando, cum animum satiare non possit, oculos paverit suos! O multo miserior, Dollabella, quam ille, quem to messerimum esse voluisti! The text is to be found in the eleventh Phillipie mentary is left to the reader.

From the Boylestown, (Pa.) Democrat.
If we are to judge of the sentiment of the newspaper pross, we must say there never was a sub-ject, upon which it is so unred, as upon this—the reduction of the duties to the expenditures of the government. What have we to do with the tariff? To protect our manufactures of the American System men. Now it is well known that we are not a manufacturing, but an agricultura people—that there are comparatively fur manufactories of cotton or woollens in our state, and that all the clothe and cotton which are used here, are made to the eastward. It cannot be then, to protect our own citizens that we pay a high tarif —no, but for the benefit of the eastern manufacturer. The tariff does not enrich the farmer—it does not procure him nigher price for his grain, his potatoes, or his hay—it lays no duty upon the articles which would raise the price of the products of his land, but it compels him to pay more for his clothing, his sugar, his tea, coffee, &c. The grain which he raises does not go to supply the manufacturers, but it goes to a southern market, which regulates the price of it altogether. The hipper does not purchase his flour and for it, because there a good price demand for it, in Rhode Island or Connecticut; but according to the demand in the southern parket. It is very obvious then that a high tariff does not benefit the armer, but on the contrary is injurious. Well, but encourage our own manufacture We will encourage our own manufactures say the system men. And so we will encourage them by allowing men. a fair or reasonable profit, but nothing more. They must be content with that, it is but what the farmer & mechanic will get—and so should the manufa He is so used to making by a high tariff, his thousands a year, and that too, on the industry of others, that a moderate profit is entirely out of the question. If he does not make a fortune in a few years, the business is bad, he must have a higher tariff; while the farmer will devote his whole life time to the improvement of his farm, and is satisfied with that. But we must take another view of it. The south have complained for years against it, but when wanted for governmen money was expenses, they paid it. It is not wanted any longer, and they have declared, rathor than submit to it : they will declare the What then is to be done. Will Pennsylvania rather see a dissolution of this happy union, than a modification of the revenue. Would she rather see the union cut to pieces, or the great manufic-turing companies divide a less per ceutage

because it is only a strugg turing companies of the cast. We have no hesitation in saying they will decide in favor of the union, even if they suffered omewhat by it.

" FRIENDS OF THE UNION." Read the following editorial paragraphs, Mr. Apostate, from the Winchester Virginian, and see with whom you are labor-ing. Blush, if you can blush, for your reacherous course towards the South These are your "friends of the Union,"

e they ! Shaine on you!
"War rather than no protective Tariff. -Mr. Ellsworth, a distinguished member of the House of Representatives, from the State of Connecticut, thus expressed himself the other day in debate upon the bill for a reduction of the tariff:

" If we must have war or a total abane donment of our present [protective] policy, LET WAR COME. Mr. E. said here he would take his stand, and see how the people would bear him out ***** S. Care-lina has sworn we shall have no peace while we have a tariff of even incidental protection. for one, that the present policy should NEVER be abandoned, PEACE or WAR! This language will doubtless be esteemed mild, moderate, and patriotic, by many of those who have been foremost in their denunciations of the rash and precipitate conduct of South Carolina; and we venture the assertion, without the fear of contradiction, that none of the South Carolina politicians have ever, on any occasion, used language evincing a more reckless disregard of the peace and harmony of the country than this. And mark, too, the difference. The South Carolinians are acting in opposition to a system which, in common with the whole South, they believe to have been imposed in victation of the constitution, and which they know and feel to be unjust, unequal and ruinous to their interests—a system which takes the money out of their pockets to place it in he pockets of others without an equivalent; whilst this gentleman would bring up on his country all the horrors of, civil and disunion rather than relinquish his hold upon the ill gotten gains which this policy secures to himself and his constituents."

Jeffersonian & Times.

"THE VALUE OF THE UNION." The South Carolina pullifiers, it seems,

are not the only people who have reen cal-culating the value of the Union. Mr. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, has been trying his hand at it, and has arrived at the con sion that it is not worth as much to him. self and his constituents as a protective riff. But Mr. Elisworth is willing to fight to keep up the taxes, and the southern multo the tariff logicians) Mr. Ellsworth, and while Mr. McDatte, Having, Hamilton, Sca PROM THE TIMES AND GAZETTE.

re, fury and blood, against Carolina.have been here, yet if what I hear be true, he spends half his time in abusing Carolina and its citizens. The accounts I daily rebelieve them, did I not see and hear with l am told, he says he things I am told, he say dont sare whether Congress passes judiciary com nittee bill or not; he will begin to take fright. The South are

plucking up.
The Senate you see, are discussing this bloody Charleston port bill. But, it is not as savory as it was.—It is losing ground. It opens the widest field for discussion and The politicians are descanting on nullifica tion, secessian, coercion, state rights, feder-al powers, &c. and find no end "in wandering mazes lost." People flock to the

Senate as to a theatre.

In the House of Representatives the Are yet in committee on the Tariff bill pen, after being worked up by the politicians, as hardly to be because acould witness some scenes that pass in the Huse of Representatives. Pierce, of Rhole Island, commenced before three o'clock one day last week, to speak (a many others have done) against time. continued till after eight, and the nois and contusion was truly ludicrous. Some time after dark, at candle light, in one of bursts of oratory, his nose began to With the greatest composure he d and picked up an old ocument from an adjacent table, tore off a d, plunged up the annoying nostril, and pipe was made from a quill, and a Jew's harp was introduced, and a tune was going n another quarter of the hall. There was, however, so much other noise, the present impression is, they will patch up a new Tariff law, and have the same subjec up again next session. I can see no end to this matter, and the Tariffites mean that there shall be none. The American sys Vania exhibits symptoms of coming over.

The report this morning is, that the Legislature of that State are reconsidering, and will probably expunge the resolution and that Ingham will probably be elected to the Senate of the United States. I do

on. Pray did not the woo South Carolina spring from that condition of things when we had two Presidential candidates from South Carolina, one from Georgia, one from Tennessee, and one from Kentucky.—five candidates, from four adjacent Southern States, competitors in the first at the same time? The scene is now chaffing: Cass and Judge M'Lean, from the region of the West, Van Buren, from the putrescent politics of the North, and some future offspring from the present illi-cit concubinage of Jackson and Massachuactts, are destined to rend the North, hope most ardently, that we are going once again to be united in the South. ere will be heavy bidding for us, and if we are wise and honest we can get all we ought to wish. I have not time to di-late on this view, but it is full of consola-

not believe these things; but even false

reports shew the temper and course of

blic opinion. A leading representative

con that State told me yesterday, that consylvania ought to hate the Tariff more

han Carolina, and another influential man

tion to me. I assure you, Mr. Adams has sunk behim. On Monday, he delivered an harangue against the South and negro slavery, ced Garrison. He rted, that protection of Northern man- quest ufactures and opposition to negro slavery, words necessary to explain it? Andrew was very busily circulated among the people stood or the same foundation, and one Jackson and Martin Van Buren do not de that Calboun and Webster had met in debate e foundation, and one would expect from a man so conceited, so bigotted, so inveterate, and so besotted. could have passed the Tariff Bill. The took some pains to find out how this word. bigotted, so inveterate, and so besotted. could have passed the Tariff bill.

His speech did the South more good than power was arrogantly claimed for them by report got to this place, and ascertained that their own creatures, three months ago, one of the Pederal Tariff lawyers had brought any one I ever heard here. It was a dy ing convulsive effort, and he looks miserable chapfallen.

I must stop. I rejoice at the near approach of being home amongst honest men

Extracts from the correspondence of the Spy in Washington," with the Editor of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer : Washington, Feb. 14, 1833.

With intense anxiety 1 witness the adroit movements of some realno stranger to the machinery which is in full operation around me. The power of mind over matter is hourly exhibited.

The drivelling automatons of intrigue, see not the hand that moves them. Cupidity and averies uses at the shadow while the and avarice grasp at the shadow, while the and avariee grasp at the shadow, while the aubstance passes away. Eavy and jeal-cusy units in hostility against any thing which emanates not from themselves.—
Unchastened ambition, faltering and hesitating, thinks that it were better to hazard future contingencies, than to permit the peturn of peace and tranquillity, within the our agitated and distracted empire. To these may be added a small band, who, under the influence of ungovsions, would not hesitate ds in the blood of their eration."

most unfortunately for the cause of repose Extract of a letter to the Elitor, dated

WASHINGTON, Fig. 6, 1933.

Detr Sir—I have reason for fearing the the President breathes nothing but the President breathes nothing but the product of the process of the president breathes nothing but the product of the product of the pending bill, and on precisely opposed to the pending bill, and on precisely opposite grounds. One class, contending that the proposition surrenders too much to the south. The other that it surrenders too little to them. In their bands is the destiny of our country. that it surrenders too little to them. In their hands is the destiny of our country. Sarely they can find a middle ground, upon which the two sections of good men may safely meet. Surely their patriotism, aided by their sagacity and foresight, can devise;—will devise, such amendments to the bill before the Senate, as to secure the prosperity, and perpetuate the blessings of our Union. I have full confidence that it will yet be accomplished. The model operandi I disregard.

On Monday, the 11th, Mr. Clay had giv. n notice of his intention, to introduce into the Senate, a bill of pacification. A rabi net council was convened. It was deter termined that Mr. Clay's proposition, no matter what it might be, must be opposed nolens volens. Accordingly, Mr. Forsyth on Tuesday, as soon as Mr. Clay's bill was read, delivered himself of a prepared speech, in opposition to it. He was suspeech, in opposition to it. He was sustained by Genl. Saml. Smith, of Maryland The result you know. Thus, on Tuesday, the 12th, the cabinet plan of opposition in the Senate, on the first reading of a bill, was defeated. While, at the same moment, in the House of Representatives, a Presidential bill, on its first reading was annihilated.

These simultaneous movements were like the writing on the wall, which caused the knees of Belshazsar to smite. It became necessary to change fronts. To when the very principles of our Government debouck from another quarter. The President sent for Mr. Grundy to breakfast with him, on Wednesday morning, the 13th. Accordingly, Mr. Grundy came into the Senate of the bill to a select committee. Whether for good; or whether for ill, time will develope.

cing bill, has called forth the best talents way at a favorable point in the political hord of that body. We were not so fortunate son, and we trust in Heaven, that we shall as to hear the remarks of Mr. Mangum, of soon have a clear sky, and glorious sunshine. North Carolina, but, called up after a laborious session of many hours. We learn from those who heard him, that he was peculiarly forcible and felicitous. He marched boldly up to the question, met it as a Senator representing the State of North Carolina should do, and delineated with a masterly hand, the deformities of the bill.

Mr. Poindexter's powers as a debater, are known to our readers. His speech on this occasion, was an able exposition of the nature of our institutions, evincing deep thought, and a thorough acquaintance with the opinions of the father's of the Constitu-tion. His biting sarcasm, cutting irony, pungent truths, and lofty flights of elofrom that State says, he sees the Tariff quence, will find few parallels. The tives, but his a true partiet, he gave to these advantages, rather than orable majority, but the gallant few who so honest principles, as profit ably and faithfully defended the "rights the consequence has been, instead of regard of the States," have spoken in a voice which will reach every recoil of public sentiment cannot fail to es- tion tablish liberty on a firmer basis.

United States Telegraph.

FORCE BILL.

The "Force Bill has passed the Senate 32 to 1. Mr. Tyler alone voting against it. Of the Southern Atlantic Senators, Mesers Forsyth and Rives alone voted for it Messrs. Calhoun, Miller, Troup, Mangum and Brown were absent, as were Messrs. Clay, Bibb, Smith, Moore, King, Poindexter, Black, Benton and Buckner.

The reception of the bill in the House affords some indication of its want of favor. Where would be the use of it, if the Tabiff were adjusted? This view must strike the country. The administration have you, wir. Adams has sunk be-pt.—I almost begin to feel for Monday, he delivered an har. Bill through. We see its chosen leaders higgling, questioning, and pulling back, on. What is the inference? Are should not exist without the other; and sire any composition at this time. Their and that the latter had completely overreache more of such ultra nonsense as you professions are fraudulent, their exertious, the former. All the readers of newspapers those same creatures now disclaim the pow

er which they once wanted? Richmond Whig.

UNITED STATES' SENATOR

re-elected by the Virginia Legislature a

It is now however, certain that Mr. Calhour
senator of the U. States for six years from
and Mr. Webster both have spoken in the Sen the 4th of March ensuing. The joint vote was—for Tyler 81, M'Dowell 62, for othwas—for Typer 91, M Dowell 92, for other ly and some imaginary great men. I am no stranger to the machinery which is in full operation around me. The power of doctrines of '98, or States' Rights party; matter is hourly exhibited. and the approvers of the President clamation of December, 1832, or Consolidation Party—The former, we presume, generally supported Mr. Tyler; The latter Mr. McDowell.

S. Carolina Convention. - The Charles ton papers contain Gen. Hamilton's Proclamation notifying the members of the Convention to re-assemble at Columbia on the 11th of March, "to deliberate on such matters touching the interests and welfare of the good people aforesaid, as may be then and there presented for their consid Raleigh Register.

ation, instead of a foreign, one, to be put upon goods, in laying the duty, after the year 1842, was adopted. In the House of were not taken up. After the ordinary business of the morning the death of Mr. Lent being announced, the usual Resolu- R: tions were passed, and the House adjourn-ed. Register.



BALISHURY: W 1RCH 4, 1835.

CONTENTS OF OUR PAPER

It is almost impossible, at the present or in find any room in a weekly paper, for reat variety of matter. The tie us so rapidly as to leave no choice in our selec-tions. Since the meeting of Congress, we have had no less than stree very long papers from the President himself, his admirable annual Message,—his threatening Pro-lamation, and is last Message, asking Congress to crown him with more power, -all taken together will make a large volume. Besides these we have felt it our duty to lay before our readers, many other documents and papers explaining the true position of South Carolina, and the natule of the contest for some time going on. We can readily suppose that some of these do ments, have been beavy and dull to many our readers, but we could not well omit them been gasping for breath, the people ought n to be amused by the lights and shadows of fan cy,—but they outse to have placed before the the residue of the sings, things as they are; that they may see and judge for themselves, and if possible, avert the impending

danger. We fondly hope that there are better pro-The debate in the Senate on the enfor- pects shead; -we see the clouds breaking

PUBLIC PRINTER TO THE SENATE General Daf Green, has been elected Pubs. he Printer to the Senate. The final vote, after nine ballotings, was Green 32. Blair 10. Gale and Seaton 9.

We are truly glad that GENE. GREEN been chosen by the Senate, for, no Passe in this country, has ever risked more in defe of his principles than he has done. By desing his rejublican principles, he could h continued to bask in the smiles of execut power, -he could have attained the profits election as printer to the House of Represe tives, but like a true patriot, he gave up

for his honesty and independence, he has be hamlet ; and the an object of incessant and never tiring pers

> The United STATES CELEGRAPH, is o the ablest and most republican paper Union, and we hope that it will not be suff to go down for the want of sufficient patronag such times as these.

CALHOUN AND WEBSTER.

The meeting of these two powerful me lebate, has been anticipated ever since it was known that MP Calhoun was returned to the ate. Mr. Webster, unques'ionable stand at the head of the consolidation Federalists, and Mr Calhoun, in point of abitity, ranks first am-

So anxious have the Tariff consol looked to the debate between these two mer hat they have spared no paint to prepossess b forehand the public mind, even here in the South, in favor of Mr. W.

took some pains to find out how this wonderful their own creatures, three months ago. one of the Federal Tariff lawyers had brought Why have they not exerted it? Why do the news, having received the account of this great victory through a letter, written by the Honorable Lewis Williams.

Now, we do not say that Mr. Williams eve wrote such a letter, or that such a one was received, we merely give the report, to let the On Friday last John Tyler, Esq. was people see the pains taken on the subject. It is now however, certain that Mr. Calhoun ate, on the enforcement bill, and that Mr. C has tood up for the principles of Jefferson, waite Webster has come out openly for consilidation In another part of our paper will be found a letter from the Ricamond Whig, waich describes the debate. It seems that Mr. Webster's speech was rather a failure, -it being a reneration of his speech on Poot's Resolutions. Mr. Calhoun was said, to be very anle, lucid and elequent, it is said, as Mr. Webster did not meet Mr. Calnoun fairly, and answer his arguments, that Mr. C. is determined not to to sim off in that way, but will enswer him.

THE SLOODY BELL

The Bill for giving more power to the President, called by many the blody bill, and by others the king bill, has at length passed the third reading in the Senate by a considerable majority;-but, let the reader not suppose

eted out from their first attitude and f tee .. the subject? Surely methrals Mr. Cr make

change it is, will not pass the He

taker, of Macon County, in the Star Hebriary, and we take go

cars poll cound there will be many of the as iring, members of the last Legislature, who will wish that they could point to the Journal and show that they had voted; as did Jame

and show that shey had voted as did James Whitaker of Maton.
The following communication from James Warrakes, Esquoe of the members of the Lagranature trom factor county, in explaint ion of the vot which he gave in the House of Commons at the last session on the resolutions denouncing Nullification, are published as an act of justice to that gentleman, and to do away any mirrepresentations, which may have been made as to his views on the subject?

FOR THE STAR. From the diversity of opinions en ertained upon certain political reso utions passed at the last session of the General Assembly of North Caroital feel that it is my duty to avoy to my constituents, and o the world ne reis ins t p giving the vote that ! did onthat occasion. And, in order that I hav be the better understood will take the liberty to place before you the four first of the resolutions:

Resoluted, That the General Assity of the Chief of North Carolina do mentertain, and doth inequivocal-

Constitution of the United States, ... Resolved, Tast the General As mbly doth solemply declare a devoattachment to the Federal Union blieving that on its continuance product the liberty, the peace and the posperity of these United States.
""Resolved, That whatever diver-

lyexpress a warm attachment to the

ty of pinion may prevail in this tate as to the constitutionality of the of Congress imposing duties on imports, yet, it is believed, a large haj rity of the pe ple think those acts inconstitutional, and are all united i he sentiment; that the existing Tariff. is impolitic, unjust and oppressive is and they have urged, and will con-tinue to urge its repeal.

"Resolved, That the doctrine o Nuthfication, avowed by the State of South Carolina, and lately promulgain its character, subversive of the Constitution of the United States, and eads to a dissolution of the Union. Against this fourth resolution,

as my misfortune to vote. I did so for the following reisons : First, beuse, while we were professing friend soip to our sister State, pretending to ge hand, this resolution was too much ike a dagger con ealed in the other consequently, in direct hostility with

to get rid of the same oppressive Tawhich, in the third resolution, the had declared to be impolitic, und tween Saturday and this morning upwards of use and believed by 2000 bales have exchanged hands at 10 a 115 es high—four years old next agring the properties. And, although it was my Charlesten, Peb 18—Business to week end
Charlesten, Peb 18—Business to week end
der. as his form and blood are to the properties of the properties o we had declared to be impolitic, und just and oppressive, and believed by ted precip tately and unadvisedly, yet into view the small stock on sele in market a er cause was the cause of all the reduction of a cent has been submitted to on Bouthern States ; and one imprudent all descripti step on our part might eventually des which still command former rates, we feet the whole eff rts of the South. And farther, because all the Southern prime 10 a 10%, choice 10% a 104, States had been united in trying to throw off the protective system. -They had declared, both in their halls of legislation and in their primary assemblies, that the law imposing duties on imports for the protective system) was impolitic, unjust, oppressive and even unconstitutional. And it does seem to me most clearly, that it

is no time for us to fall out, amought ourselves ; for so soon as we get to finding fault with one another, and present a divided front, so soon do we place the means in the hands of the Northern Manufacturer to fasten upon is this odious system of duties the stronger. And again, while we were making professions of kindness to our sister flate, hy pretending to hold out the office leaf is our hands, with the off-rings of conciliation in our hearts the very word of Nullification, and I looked on stronger. And again, while we were betrance -we should, in the very wil lead to a dissolution of the Union.

chiged, and welfied the bill so as to the passage of these two resolution the fact innoxious, but will detestable eating in principle.

The fact innoxious the bill, absend and principle where the bill, absend and principle in the bill in the bi with the laws or ord or ordi re-enacted here; and any law or resolve of one State, declaring that
of another State accounting only
would firely be accountiational, and
one law. Had the question here,
wall North Carolina now multify the
Tarafiles & Linguit securelly simuld
have answered, No. And there is still another view of this subject, to which I wish to call your attention, and it is this? For it does seem to m that the passage of these two results. ions speaks a language to the Northern Mauufacturer that cannot be misunderstood. In this way : although we deny the justice, and even the constitutionality of your protective aysand will continue to arge its repeal yet (if you will not repeat it) we will submit to its operation. And, what is still worse, we say we will assist vou to reduce South Carolina to abedience. Now, permit me to ask, how many of us are willing to shoulder his knapsack and gun, and march against South Carolina? Can any man reconcile it to his feelings ? No. Republican can. What! shoot his neighbor? Did I say his neighbor? His Brother ! His Son! His Father ! But the idea is too much. At least

for one I can say, I will not, Thus, fellow citisens, you have very briefly the reasons which gov-erned my vote on this occasion, and after having reviewed the subject deliberately, my conviction is still the same; and I fear, that the passage of this fourth resolution may act as a damper upon any luture exertions to free the South from the evils of the protective system ; that it can have no good effect whatever; and that taking it in connexion with the report of the committee, it presents a principle con-trary to the Republican principles of 76, of '98, and of '99 as laid down and maintained by J. fferson and Madison and by all the fathers of the re-public. JAMES WHITAKER. Public. JAMES Feb. 6th, 1833.

RALEIGH MAIL

For the future, this mail will arrive and depart three timesa week. It leaves Salisbur on Monday, Wednesday and Priday at 5 o'clool M. and arrives at Baleigh on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday by 8 P. M.—Leave Ruleigh on the same days, and at the a hour, and arrives in Saliabury the succe

COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 16 - The late arrivals from Liverpool has caused a considerable animation in the market at an advance of folly & cent upon the previous prices, the accounts are to can be traced to many of the most dist the 6th January. We quote uplands 10 a 112 guished racers of the day. As to cents since the above we have received New Archie, his reputation, and that of York dates of the 21st February, with Liver-It is not picific in its nature, and, consequently, in direct hostility with pool of the 16th January! We extract the following views set forth in the report of the committee.

The committee.

The consequently is not provided in the present of the committee.

The consequently is not provided in the present of the t I did so, see adly, because the same france showing a deficiency in the stocks ful distance horses, in the same opposition of cotton in these countries as compared with the same opposition of the same period of the preceeding yest, has had a favourable effect on prices here, and be-

> short staple inferior to good 94 a 94 Com February 23 -" The transaction

> ton market have been very extensive this week. The ste favorable accounts from England have given a new impulse to the marke we may note an advance of fully 18 to 1-4 cent on the inferior and middling qualities. Columbia, Feb. 26. - Uplands 84 a 104

Payettev He, Peb. 19th ... Cotton, new, 8 50

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. Ma. CRAIGE :

I am a plain farmer of Rowan, and ca handle my plough much better than I can a

pen, but nevertheless, I will endeavor to write | ton or other product .- And the high a few lines,—to express my gratification at the

professing to address her in the Nullifer as a blood thirsty disunionist. I wa language of friendship, and imploring told that Nullification would lead to disunion, of her to exercise a little more forbet and bloodshed, but I now begin to be ance—we should, in the very find that I have been made a fool of by persons same breath, say to our suffering sis-ter, you are equally wrong. Your well satisfied that there is nothing bloody Orthware is also unconstitutional, and in Nullification, and that the Nullifiers are like the rest of us, fond of peace, but wanting their rights.

imbrue their names in the blood of their countrymen. Such materials as these will, to the end, raise their voices against the bill offered by Mr. Caug, regardless of any modifications it may undergo.

If such were the only enemies of a measure, the triumph over the of compromise, the triumph over of compromise, the triumph over the only enemies of a measure, and the first the first the first the same Sill that it was shen first ask, gentlemen, where is all our reported, No.1—the friends of the measure, but it is the same Sill that it was shen first ask, gentlemen, where is all our reported, No.1—the friends of the measure, but it is the same Sill that it was shen first ask, gentlemen, where is all our will be taken off, if not at this Session, then at the measure, but the next and, will any body deny, that Nulli freation will do this? It is the only enemies of a measure, and the next and, will any body deny, that Nulli the offers of regulation, where is all our reported, No.1—the friends of the measure, and, will any body deny, that Nulli freation will do this? It is the same Sill that it was shen first ask, gentlemen, where is all our density ask, gentlemen, where is all our sill the taken off, if not at this Session, then at the next and, will any body deny, that Nulli freation will do this? It is the offers of regulation is the next and, will any body deny, that Nulli freation will do this? It is the offers of regulation is the next and, will any body deny, that Nulli freation will do this? It is the offers of regulation is the next and, will any body deny, that Nulli freation will do this? It is the offers of regulation is the next and will be taken off, if not at this Session, then at the next and, will any body deny, that Nulli freation will do this? It is the offers of the next and will any body deny, that the next and, will any body deny, that the next and will any body deny, that the next and the next and will any body deny, that the next and the next and will any body deny, that the next and the next

- FALISBURY MA The Thorough Bred Horse

ECLAT.

Northampton (ाँ प्रतास्त्रों। भारतास्त्रा

m and action.

Every possible core will be taken to give idente, but no temporability if an show idente, but no temporability if and show idente.

JEHU H PEERLES.

Pedigree.

Eclat was got by (Li) 8IR ARCHIE. out of a Hal mare, and she out of Harrier Endon Harrier was a sorrel mare, once the property of Dr. Edwards, was got by (LL) BELLA-IB out of a WILDAIR mare, and the Wildair say to be a very fine brond mare. I. EDWARDS By BENJ, EDW ARDS Liberthy certify that the sareh bare.

Thereby certify that the sorrel horse call of Belat, owned by Seth Peebles, was got by the peebles, was got by the peebles, was got by the peebles of a flat make and she out of a flat make and she out of Harriet Eadon mentioned in the period of the peeble of Edwards. NAT. TUCKER: THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE



BIDT Will stand the ensuing season Beattles For Lincoln County Pus gotten by the july. Celebrated RACHORSE and brackly old Sir Archie;

dam, a fine blooded mare - her pe and Tennessee, for the last theen your

RIOT.

H. G. BURTON R. A. BURTON. December 31et 1833

OHERAW.

THE Subscriber offers of the po lic, and will continue to ke hand, a very large, and general si

ortment of Hard-Ware, Grocerles, Crockery, Cuttery, Saddlery, Iron.

Steel and Salt,
With a snug Selection of
D?Y GOODS;
On the Lourst Bassible Terms.
Liberal advances, in cas, will be

made to those w' o prefer storing e of the market prices will be p in CASH or BARTER, to the se wish to sell JOIN SCOTT.

Cheraw, Jan 8, 1836

NEW BINDERY. WITH a view to the more efficient ribers have at ablished

BOOK-BINDERY.

Having produced the best Majerials from the North, and employed a Workman who comes well recommen prepared to execute on moderate te all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, and made to orders and every binding promptly executed in and nestest manner, on

RICH LAND AFLUAT.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the County of Cabarrus at the fall term of 1832, the undersigned having been appointed trustees, will proceed to sell on Friday the 22nd of March next at Coddle Creek Meeting house,

BOT CRES OF LAND,

being part of the lands are trached to the said Meeting touse, for the use and benefit of said Coddle Creek congregation. The land if to should appear more advisable will be divided into two or more lots to suit purchas-ers. The land is well situated, and of excellent quality, those unacquainsed with it, by calling on either of the stees will be shown over it.

The terms of sale will be two hune dred dollars CASH, the balance in evo equal inst Iments of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond with

pproved security.
THOMAS M'EWIN,
ROBERT NEEL,
January 28, 1832. 5165

Union of the Evening POST AND BULLETIN.

O the first Satur sy in January \$33, the Bulletin will be united wih Atkinson's Saturday Evening The publisher of the Bulletin has felt for a considerable time past, the daties and labors of its publication burden from which he was anxious to be relieved, as well from ill health as other causes y and determined to succeeded in making an arrangement with Mr. Atkinson of the Baurday will be agreeable to all parties. The patrons of the Bulletin will be greatly gainers by this transaction. ard v Evening Post has maintained for eleven years an enviable reputasion among periodicals. The untirindustry of its Editor, by which as weekly crowded his ample cohimns with the most interesting "tidigs of the times," his been amply roved, and his successful exertions have been repaid by a constant accesgion of subscribers now exceeding birteen thousand.

The Post is already of larger dimensions than the Bulletin, and it in size at the time of the union

two superior power presses, will enable the proprietor to present to his readers the very latest intelligence, and his mammoth sheet will afford ample space for the important state papers that are weekly divulged in sequence of the critical state of offirs at home and abroad, without curtailing the amusing miscellany prepared for the sentimental and the ers of wit and amusement—the agriculturalist and the man of sciencethe politician or the fireside circleand affording advertisers a medium of communicating their wishes to the left home. She was raised in Haythis unrivalled by any other simiar vehicle in the Uited Stateshaving by far the greatest circulation of any newspaper through all the Bites and Territories, but more particularly through the States of Penns evivania, New Jersey, Maryland and Dawire.

As but few papers after the union will be printed over the actual number required for subscribers, it will be advisable for those who wish to conmence with the new and improv-Ed series, to f ward their names early accompanied by the cash! for a ge ir's subscription, free of post gemake his paper more intrinsically valuable than any other, to receive only good and punctual subscribers He pliance with his terms, and those who are not able or willing to comply with hem, must seek elsewhere for amuseand instruction.

The nominal price of the Post & Buletin will be the same as for many years past. From all who pay in strance, two tollars will be thank-fully received; but if not paid within oix mouths from the annual comneement, \$2,50 will be required —If not paid during the year, three collers will be insisted in, and com-misory, measures adopted towards delinquents—\$1,25 will be received for six months subscription in admance, but never a less sum.

The present Editor of the Bulletin will commue to give his acrvices to he mited paper,

NEW EANCY SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HACKETT'S LEMLY ARE now seceiving and opening a general

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

scheded with great core from the markets of New-York and Philadelphia of the latest importations. Their stock consists in part of Superfine Blue and Black cloths
Do. Brown & Brown olive do.
Do. invisible Green do.
Fancy Cassimeres, Sattinetts & black lavings, Merine do's., Brochellas and circassians, Brown do's., Mized Erminette,
Tellow Nankeen and lines cheeks,
French and plaid Drillings,
Mexican mixture, Grass lines, Presch and plaid Drillings, Mexican mixture, Grass linen, English cassinetts, German & Irish linens, Linen Table and towel diaper, &c. A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Marseilles, and Velentia Vestings, A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCE Prints, Ginghams and Muslins,
Tickings, Bleached and Brown,
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Furniture dimity and Cotton fringen,
Black Italian Silk,
Soenchew & sarsinet de.
Blue black silk camblets,
Cha. groade. Naples.

Cha. gros de Naples, Milanese and de Romania Gause, Pongee, flag and bandana Handkerchiefs, Crimson Pongee do. Crimson Pongee do. Fancy Gause and Crape do. Scarfs, silk sattin, and rich figured vestings. Silk and cotton Hosicry,

A GREAT VARIETY of RICH Pancy bonnet, belt and cap ribbons, Silk aprons, Silk aprons, Linen cambric handkerchiefs, fans, &c.

Diamond Straw Bonnets,
Polish do. do.
Pelgian do. do., Palm leaf hats,
Leghorn bonnets, fur and wool do. A GREAT VARIETY OF Latin and Greek School Books,

Shoes, Morocco skins,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Class and Craskery ware, &c. &c. lass and Crockery-ware, &c. &c.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every arti-cle made use of by Carpenters in this part

of the Country, Sadler & Trimmings, Plated, Brass Jappan, and Prince's mettle Harness mounting, coach fringe and lace, A good assortment of Groceries, Gc Sc. ALL of which, they are determined to sel as low as goods can be had in this part of the country. Purchasers will do well to call and see our stock and bear prices before the

田, 在 L. are grateful to the Public to their very liberal patronage heretofore, and hope ov strict attention to business, and sel ing goods cheap, to merit a continue

Salisbury, April 28th 1839.

BENJAMIN FRALEY TAILOR,

in size at the time of the union of the two papers. Renewed extensions will be made to improve the haracter of the Salurday Evenwing Post & Bulletin, in order that it my obtain and keep the first stand among American periodicals for quantity and quality of matter, neatness and tasteful arrangement—beauty of printing, and superior quality of papers.

Notwithstanding the great number of cipies to be published weekly, which after the union will exceed 20,000, the facilities of printing, on two superior power presses, will consider the size of the latest for the patent-right cutting for A. Ward, of Philadelphia, he will instruct any finding the great number and the superior style to any in this part of the country, and warranted to fit well. All indicate for work, from a distance, will be promptly attended to.

Being an Agent for the patent-right cutting for Saguse, or Wilson, of New York, and also for A. Ward, of Philadelphia, he will instruct any failor, that may want instruction in cutting any failor, that may want instruction in cutting any failor, that may want instruction in cutting for failure, the lie field.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and hopes to merit is further, by a strict attention to business.

Soft

STRAYED.

FROM the Subscriber, in the upper part of Cabarrus County about miles from Mill Grove Post Office, on the 15th inst., a very dark BAY MARE, about 4 years old, 15 hands high, a white spot in the face, and perhope a little marked with the Baddle. was shod on the fore feet when she making that way.

A reasonable reward will be given for the recovery of the mare. 60tf Jan 24th 1833 ELY SCOTT.

DRILL MUSTER.

THE Officers of the 63rd Regime of North Carolina Militia are hereby commanded to appear at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Frid y the 29th day of March next, at 10 Lincoln County, at the Courtell one

B CRAIGE, Adit. CHARLESTON and CHERAW.

THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRA-HAM having been . Charleston and Cha raw calling at Geo. Town on her way up will resume her Trips in th course of a few days and is intended to be ontinued in the trade the ensuing sea

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to read Chera's at all times except, an uncom mon low river, when her cargo will be lightened a the Expence of Boat.

J. B CLOGH. Charleston Sept 26. 1831. N. B. She has comfortable accom-

Blank Warrants. Nicely Print d on F ne Paper, FOR SALE HERITALHBAY

Administrator's Not

THE undersigned having take out general Letters of Administration on the easte of Francis Gines, dec'd., will expose to public so on the 7th day of new March, so the Plantation of said dec'd., near liver walts mills. The following progress,

Farming Tools of all kinds Carpenters and Cabinet Make 1 Turning Lathe,

Grain, Hay. Fodder, Ge. that be left after the widows vears all ance is taken out, and also a quantity of lumber and plank at the Sam Mill, aud other property, and on the 6th day at the place where the widow lives I will expose to public sale,

2 Waggons and Giar. 1 Barouche & Homess, 1 old Gig and Suky, Farming Took.

all the stock of all kind on that pl-co vet unsold. Household & Ritchen Furniture. with a variety of other articles too to dious to mention. At the same time I will sell all the Negres belonging to

said dec'd., consisting of Men, Women and Children, Also the lands will be rented on that day. A credit of twelve months will

MATTHEW B LOCKE, Adnr. February 18th, 1833. 2:45 The subscriber having this day taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of Francis Gibson, dec'd., carnestly requests all persons indebted o make settlement, and those baring demands against the estate to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Administrator's Votice.

M. B. LOCKE Adm'r.

bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to mak immediate payment.
N. CORNELL, Ad'mr.
Peb. 20th 1833

Lincoln County, N. Carolina. [MOT NEAD CREEK,].

the heirs of Eli Gai her, dec'd., and thined who recommended temperance, adj ining R. Locke, Joseph Blackwell and mederation of desire, both by and John Bischwell. About twenty. their precepts and examples. five acres of he above is cleared, the rest is woodland a part of which is as ry. The land can be seen by application to the subscriber 7 miles west of

JOS. COWAN, Sr. Agent. Feb. 25, 1833.

State of North-Carolina LINCOLN COUNTY.

J STARY SESSION, 1833 WILLIAM LONG vs. WESTLY ASBURY: Original attach. ment levied on personal property. It ppearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Westly Asbury, the defendent is not an inhabitant of this State it is therefore ordered by the Court that and Quarter Bessions, to be held for

O'clock A. M. with muskets, for drill. in Li cointon, on the Fifth Monday at about 90; Xenogrates at 84. Zeno,
By order of the Colonel. after the Fourth Monday in March the father of the Stoic Policophy, as next, replevy and plead to issue or judgment by default will be entered up against him. Ordered that publis is 99th. ation be made for six weeks succes-

> Witness, VARDRY McBEE, c. c.

NOTICE.

sively in the Western Carolinian.

THE Certificate for Four Shares of County, N. C. having been mislaid Notice is therefore hereby give to all persons concerned, that, I shall apply assisting the Senate, the people, his to the President of the said Bank, es thente, and his friends, with his counther in person, or by agent, to issue 15 duplicates thereof.

WM. LONG, Admr Salisbury, Feb. 25. 1833. 13:77

JOB PRINTING EXECUTED WITH NEAT-NESS and DISPAT. H, AT THIS OFFICE,

POETRY.

BACHAEL'S TOMB. The spot is wild as can well be conceived.

The spot is wild as can well be conceived.

The spot is wild as can well be conceived.

The spot is wild as can well be conceived. the the ashes of the beautifu mother of Israel rests. Carne's Travels in Judea:

Hush! tis the last lone resting place Where Bachaei sleeps a dreamless sleep ; Let silence o'er the sacred spot Her sternest vigils keep ;-No ba'my flowers in dewy bloom, Hor cyprem stadow, veils her tomba

Here solitude has laid the couch Of his all silent holy rest; The dirge of the high winds of beaver Alone rollo o'er her breast-Even here the ever-ghantly king Has spread his cark terrific wing !

The sweet, the loved, the beautiful. Whose heart was gentle as the dove, Whose pieced spile was calmas heaves Whose radiant eves were love. Mere resis in tranquil slumber now, And "darkness rests upon ber brow !"

No jothy column is upreared, In hyper of the voiceless dead No drapery or tuneral pomp

May through ber clay cold heads

Yet in the heart her name is set,

And deep affection knows her yet The mother o'er h r offpering's tomb, Shal lift her streaming eyes to heave And think of her whose trusting bears By ceaseless grief was riven; And in her burning bosom bless

The memory of " The Comfortless." Sierp on, thou sweet one-calmly sleep! Unbroken, noiseless rest is thine? Yet for the glowing realms of bliss, Thy spirit, all divine And pure and spotless as at first, The fetters of the grave shall burst?

Liverpool Paper

VARIETY.

EXAMPLES OF LONG LIFE AT TAINED BY TEMPERANCE.
Hippocrates avers, that excess in THE SUBS. RIBER having qualified as administrator on the Estimate of Daniel McBeen, dec'd., late of this county, hereby requests all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them legilly autreaticated, within the time prescribed by law, of this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. And all persons turned to the property of the county through the on-

bet fatal disorders must, of necessity. werted into one universal infirma-Nothing is so friendly to nature imperance it is conducive both PARSON NAVLER, Entered a
BAY HORSE in the Ren
gers Boook, on the 18th day of
F bruary 1833, not any visible
Brand, about 18 years old, valu
ed to \$18—about 14 hands high.

265

JOHN WILFONG, Ranger.

to health of body and soundness of we have? Tub was large enough for
Nived but according to
Di genes, but a world too little for
Lacon.

A'crander.

At the commencement of the revodi cases and evils which now infest

Pythagoras, who so pathetically ingood meadow land as any in the coun- and so strictly enjoined upon his disciples frugality and self-governmen lived according to an anonymous writer of his life, mentioned in Photius, a

The philosopher Gorgies who de clared that he had never eaten or done thing for the mere qualification of his appetite, lived 107 years. Hippocrates, the father of physic,

lived above one hundred years

Sophocles, the tragedian, at 99 years of age, produced one of the most elaborate compositions of the dramatic kind that the human genius ever per-

tected, and lived to be near 100. The amiable Ke ophon, who hath ter, and two of honey, and boil them written so much in praise of temperatore and virtue, lived to above 90. The molesses costs and virtue, lived to above 90. he appear at the next Court of Pleas ance and virtue, lived to above 90. Plato, his cotemporary, reached his Dist year. Dogenes, the Cynic, died tained his 98th year ; and his immediate successor and disciple, Cleanthes,

> Prodar, who begins his poems with declaring water to be the best thing in nature, lived almost through a century. Agesilaus, whose character is so beautifully portrayed by Kenophin, led armies et 80, established Nectane-

bus in his kingd im, and it 84, on his the Capit I at Jank Sick for he re-ure from Egypt, finished a life Bank of Cape Fear, in the name of adviraged with singular glory.

William Oakes, dec'd, late of Rown

Cicero, in his treatise on old age, introduces Cato, the Censor, in his

84th year, haranguing the people, and The famous Lewis Carnore, the Venetian, was of an infirm constitution

till 40 , at 20 be published his celehealthy lift; and having passed is undredth year, died in his elbow chair wit out pain.

Autengobe, accepting to Cemilly plied General Jackson.

from the time that he usurped the or strong liquors, and died in 1707.

Many more instances might easily be produced, where regularity of life, tranquillity of mind, and simplicity of diet, have furnished long scenes of happiness even in this transit ry world, and blessed the late evening of life, the transport of the late evening of life. with unimpaired vigor both of body and mind.

But such instances of longevity ar very rarely to be found in courts and cities. Courts however have been the sepulchres of temperance and virtue, and great cities the graves of the human species.

A Stretcher .- An elderly gentles nan of unimpeachable veracity, though by the way somewhat addicted to story telling relates the following :

During the early days of this town, before carts came in vogue, he was accustomed to haul his wood by the service. Now the old mure's harness consisted of a breast plate, and traces, made of the untanned hide of an ox. At the close of a rainy day, he went to his wood lot situated some 40 or 50 rods from his dwelling, for the pur-pose of procuring a load of wood. After he had cut a log which he judg-ed might be a smart load for his beast, he fastered her to one end, set her head towards home, and gave her the rein. The old mare continued her course till she arrived at his door, when to his surprise, he discovered, that owing to the great extensibility of the traces, they had stretched the whole distance, without breaking or moving the load an inch. Throwing down his axe, he went to his beast and removing the harness from her, threw the breast plate over a post that stood near the door, and went to bed. Upon rising the next morning he found the heat of the morning sun had so opcrated on the contractibility of the traces, as to bring his wood up to the door, ready for newing and splitting!

Agar said, give me neither poverpor riches, and this will ever be the prayer of the wise. Our incomes should be like our shoes if too small they will gall and pinch us; but, if little and wants less, is richer than he we have? Tub was large enough for the figures of this oration and the figures of the fig

Lowell Compend.

ing and drinking, one third of these lution, when the French nation appears THE subscriber is anxious to sell, a tract of land, iyi g on the Poplar draught, containing one hundred and cres, which f rmerly belonged to theirs of Ell Gauber, dee'd, and lined who recommended to the heirs of Ell Gauber, dee'd, and lined who recommended to the heirs of Ell Gauber, dee'd, and lined who recommended to the heirs of Ell Gauber, dee'd, and lined who recommended to the heirs of Ell Gauber, dee'd, and lined who recommended to the heirs of Ell Gauber, dee'd, and taking so ungenerous a dispute, and taking so ungenerous and the line of the recommended to take part in the contest in favor of America, Sir Josiah Yorke, the ambassador from England to the United Netherlands meeting the French-ambassador at the Hague, containing one hundred, and the line of the recommended to take part in the contest in favor of America, Sir Josiah Yorke, the ambassador from England to the French-ambassador from England to the Sir Josiah Yorke, the ambassador from England to the French-ambassador from England to the dispute, and taking so ungenerous part. "You have been guilty of a dis onorable act," said he, " that is im pardonable-no less than that of sedu cing our daughter " "I am sorry," replied the French ambassador, " hat your excellency should put so severe constructi n upon the matter ; she made the first advances, and absolute ly threw herself in our arms y but ra ther than to forfeit your friendship, fmatrimony will make any at nement. we are ready to act honorably, and marry her."

> Who wants to be Sweetched .new edition of wooden nu megs in shape of 'molasses honey,' has of late formed quite a "notion" for the trade.' I is principally sold by pedlars, and is made by adding tengallons that load off my stom c .. of sugarhouse molasses, three of wabout 3 cents per lb, and the water. dog cheap." The honey generally akes the name of 'Southern honey;" end probably is rightly named, so fa as the molasses part is concerned. Our object in writing this paragraph is to inform those who would prefer buying their molasses separace, and mixing to suit themselves, that they must be careful how they trade with honey pedlars. Lowell Journal.

Anecdote. - The following we be ieve has never appeared in print. We are assured that it is a fact.

When our troops were defending New-Orleans, in the late war, a young and raw Kentuckian accosted the post master with -

"Stranger is there a letter for me from my mother?"

"Yes," said the Postmaster, "there is one addressed 'To my son in Gen. "Dese," said Sambo, "I was Jackson's army, this must be for ted to sell for 10 cen . s piece,

A boy in a Banday School, on beir asked, who killed Abel, promptly ree

Advice of an Irish Apothecary. If you find three cumblers of right, do'nt take them till next days and then leave 'em off entirely.

Lame Singing. -A few days since a music seller's buy was sent to the publishers for a number of copies of the song, "I'd be Butterfly, ged f r two trebles. On being ed to repeat his order, he replied, "I'd be a Butterfly, arranged for two cripples!"

From Gundison Aphorisms — have travelled must another noticed that where a farmer house is stocked with newspapers, his children are sure

to be intelligent.

An intelligent old lady is always a welcome friend; none shun her com pany but all are pleased with her seq-sible conversation.

Bequiful Extract .- I saw a mourner standing at eventide over the grave of one dearest to him on earth, The memory of jobs that had past came crowding on his soul. And is this, and he, "all that remains of one so loved and so lovely? I call, but no voice answers. Oh! my loved one will not hear! O death! inexorable leath! what hast thou done! Let me ie down and forget my sorrows in the

slumber of the grave?" While he thought thus in agony, the gentle form of Christianity came by. She bade him look upward, and to the eye of faith the heavess were dis-closed. He heard the song and trans-sport of the great multitude which no nan can number, around the thro There was the spirit of the just ma perfect—there, the spirit of her he mourned! The mourner then wiped the tears from his eyes, took courage, and thanked God:—"All the days of my appoin ed time," said he, "will L wait till my change come;" and he returned to the duties of life, no longer sorrowing as those who have no hope

It is related by the Poets, that Mine rva once convened all the Sciences, and ordered each to define the nature of min ; Logic began : M n is a short enthymeme ; his antecedent is birth, and death his consequence. Then Astronomy, Man is a changing moon. which is never in one fixed p int.
Then Physics, Man is like a spherical By surfeiting and gluttony, the too large, they will cause us to stum-pet fatal disorders must, of necessity, ble and trip. But wealth, after all, figure which terminates in the name occasioned, and the human body be is a relative thing, since he that has point in which he commences. Then figure which terminates in the same Rhetoric: Min is an oration whose that has much and wants more. True exordium is his birth, whose marration contentment depends not upon what is sorrow, whose peroration is death

> than grief. "Davi Krockill" has issued has "Procklammashun," stating shat the tariff be not reduced before the fourth of March next, he will go down East and " drink pp thur rivure, ette upp thur steem botes, posingers, fore would and awl, will be destressing and he wa weal blo upp thur touns, ra tal turris, stomp does thur rale rodes, thur ti shops, tern ovur thur-facks and shak thur Younion froam th centur toe thee surkumfurence.

Discharging a Load. - A bachelor in Essex county, war was somewhat stricken with years, had been for some time enamoured of one of the maiden. sisterhood, but could not muster courige enogh to 'pop the question.'-One day he was resolved to make the etempt. He accordingly went to house, knocked at the door, and nie ovely Dulcinea mide her appearance After a mutual nod, the following last After a mutual most. Do you wants conic dialogue ensued. Do you wants to change your condition? Nor I neither.' And, turning wood, our bachelor concluded the conserve tion with Thank H aven! I've got

AN EVENING THOUGHT.

The calm serenity of a nummer's vening, has often drawn me to rose. emplation, and led my thoughts to him whose presence pervades immetisity f space. At such a moment, how evanescent seem all earthly trings the soul ample in a purer air and finds its restly place at the throne of the Greator, swar are her views of the busy scene, of life? Not with a thought—the sings, "Appre my stull on lofteness, and teave the globe for anta to the sings, but moments we feel that there is such a spirit in manifely with a still its when a spirit in manifely with a still its when a spirit in manifely with a still its when a spirit in manifely with the still its when a spirit in manifely with the still its when a spirit in manifely with the still its when a spirit in manifely a still its when a spirit in manifely when a spirit in manifely a still its when a spirit in manifely a spirit in manifely a still in a spirit in manifely a spirit in m which will live when earth auf time are no mores a spirit which car not be satisfied with sensual thes. for communion with the Pigh and holy One which inhabiteth et ernity.

Original Anecdote. - La st Sunday as big Sambu Jack was t rudging and down the sireers with a bundle of brooms for sale, he was accosted by a citizen who asked I im the price. fill 40; it 80 be published his cele. Jackson's army, this brated book, entitled, "Sure and cerbrated book, entitled, "Sure and cermother, N. E. Galaxy.

The control of the control o Did you mal e these brooms the citizen. "No sir," sale asked the citizen. g Cuff. " dev was ma Je by another ne jist played me be follows sort as Legious partesbub.